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## STILL ADVANCING

SUNDAY REPUBLIC  
 December, 1905, Average

140,072

This is an increase of 15,027  
 over Sunday average De-  
 cember, 1904.

It's The Republic Everywhere  
 In the Homes of St. Louis.

## LOOSE TREASURY TALK.

There is looseness of speech such as is not expected of the head of so great a financial institution as the Treasury of the United States in Secretary Shaw's statement that the Government owns 500 carloads of silver.

Most of the great hoard of silver dollars piled up in the vaults of the Treasury is represented by silver certificates in circulation, and the Government no more owns the silver coin against which these certificates are issued than it owns the gold coin which it takes on deposit and against which it issues the paper circulating medium known as gold certificates.

In fact, the Government no more owns this coin than a warehouseman owns the goods and chattels stored with him, for which he has given receipts and which he must deliver to the owner whenever called for.

The holder of one of these gold or silver certificates owns just as many dollars of the Treasury's board of coin as his certificate calls for, and the certificate says on its face that he can have it when ever he chooses to take it out of Treasury storage.

The coin stored in the Treasury for the redemption of these certificates forms no part of the assets of the Government, as Secretary Shaw and everybody else very well know. The head of the Treasury of the United States would do well to duplicate accuracy of financial statement.

## SOMETHING DOING.

Laying of the last rail on the White River Railroad completes a new trunk line from Memphis and the Southeast to Denver and the Northwest and opens to development a new and wonderful region in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri.

The stirring of new life in this region has set Little Rock to ending along for a road northwest from the city, for Little Rock aspires to build up a manufacturing suburb at Argenta, and wants to get at the mineral and other abundant raw material lying between the Arkansas River and the Missouri line.

With mining, dairying and farming there is going to be something doing in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri in 1906 and the years that follow.

## NOT YET SETTLED RIGHT.

Germany promises to be good and the administration in Washington promises to make concessions in the manner of administering the customs laws.

Thus, it is said, is tariff war with Germany to be averted and the lid kept on the tariff question in Congress.

It may readily be believed that Germany is willing to accept the half loaf, or even the quarter loaf in this deal, for, in truth, she needs our meats more than we need her trade, much as we need that.

But if the matter is settled the administration has settled it by a makeshift bargain which amounts to a reciprocity treaty without the advice and consent of the Senate, which is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

## CHECK THE SPITTERS.

Four arrests for spitting on the sidewalks of St. Louis are worth while noting as an indication on the part of the police to enforce an ordinance passed in response to urgent public opinion a score of months ago, but which has hitherto been a dead letter.

There are more important things than spitting on sidewalks to be stopped by the blueshirts—for example, the lawlessness of the night club; but it is seriously desirable that the police include the arresting of spitters with their other and pressing duties.

Few measures are more important from the standpoint of health than restraining the reckless distributor of filth and germs upon the sidewalks.

in street cars and public gathering places; while it is decidedly important to the town's appearance and reputation.

A half dozen arrests of spitters now and then will tend toward keeping the sidewalks clean.

## LAW AND CONDUCT.

Good resolutions, particularly of the New Year variety, ought to be kept religiously. Good resolutions, if kept and made a principle of conduct, are a tremendous uplift to character; but if broken the result is worse than if none had been recorded. The old habits and things forewarned but gain a firmer foothold among the wreckage of promises. It follows that good resolutions ought not to be entered into lightly.

It is a depressing reflection that the conduct which depends for regulation, and the character which depends for development, upon express resolutions are in a bad way. While of itself the fact that resolutions are made is an encouraging sign of aspiration, it is nearly always a sign, too, of weakness and dire need in character. There is absolutely nothing to be said against the resolutions which are the basis of genuine and substantial reforms, but it is more often the case that character is built by a steady and gradual process, and conduct is developed slowly and scientifically. Spasmodic efforts rarely go far.

There is some analogy between the impulsive and annual reformer and the State or nation which rushes sporadically into half-baked legislation. It is a fact, demonstrable by reference to the statutes of any State of the United States, that we have broken a vast deal of good resolutions. It is true that conduct has developed rather by emphasizing old principles than by enacting new laws.

The best result of "reform" in the nation or State is in its appeal to fundamental morals, rather than in its expression of fresh curative legislation. It is certain that the reform agitation now possessing this country will have its chief benefit in improving the people, in quickening the morals of government, in the enforcement of old laws and old principles of justice. The new laws will be few, and, likely, as experience suggests, some of them will be imperfect and lame, and will fall of direct influence upon conduct. But no man doubts that the life of the people and the life of the government will be better for the discussion of right and wrong now being waged in many departments of activity, in some cases so fiercely. We are better for considering reform, and we shall be better for each good resolve and promise as we may register in legislation—but we shall be worse for a failure of enforcement of the new reform legislation.

Practically the great achievement of the reform wave is in accentuating old principles of right and wrong. There will be fewer bribes and bribetakers; more old-fashioned honesty among legislators and politicians; less "frenzied finance" among those who handle the people's money; graft in a commercial way will be reduced—because the people have come to a fresh realization of old values and a fresh and vigorous insistence upon what is right.

We do not need to make many new resolves. Nor does the individual require to make new promises. The old promises of good behavior are good enough—let him hark back to them, provide he can find the fragments. Most of the bad habits which men and nations have to reform are very old bad habits. For the very few new ones let us, individually and collectively, form a few new resolutions—but by all means keep them, in addition to the old.

## DIRECT SELECTION OF SENATORS.

It is not likely that the United States Senate has foresight enough to discern the cloud which, while it is yet but the size of a man's hand, is the gathering tempest of popular discontent. A rule-ridden House, which itself has well-nigh ceased to be a deliberative body, is nevertheless not so far above control as to constitute a grave fundamental problem. It can be reformed and made representative through direct political methods. But the Senate, which arrogantly refuses the people an opportunity to pass upon the mode by which its members shall be selected, is at once the most independent and least representative of government institutions, the agent of interests in direct conflict with popular welfare, and is, as now constituted, a self-perpetuating power whose members are the more and more perceived as its methods and manipulations of legislation become apparent. With the impregnable defenses built about their office by legislative election, Senators grow the more defiant in neglecting or perverting measures of the most public concern, and in devoting their best energies to the protection of private interests—the Senate has lately been called "a collection of distinguished railroad attorneys," while State legislatures, heedless of the people's efforts to bring them to a sense of their high responsibility to the State in the selection of Senators, persist in using their legal freedom of choice for the selection not of the best men, but of men whose presence in the Senate is a disgrace to such States and a reflection upon popular government.

The way out is by the election, practically, of Senators by the people, not in contravention of constitution, but in substantial circumvention of constitution. The election of Senators by direct vote may be secured by instructing, at primary elections, legislators formally to elect the senatorial candidate who receives the greatest vote at the primaries. Thus the constitutional function of the legislator is reduced to a bare formality; but, as a publicist observes, no written law, no however great authority it may lay claim, can long withstand the determined will of the people, demanding change. "What time cannot blot out, it interprets"—and the Constitution may be, without undue violence, interpreted to justify the actual selection of Senators by the people. It may be effected consistently with their formal election by the Legislature. This proposition is the subject of a scholarly dissertation in the Political Science Quarterly by George N. Haynes, in which he has traced the progress of a movement that during the last thirty years has steadily manifested the same spirit and aim—the determination that the Senate of the United States shall be made responsible to the people.

In despair of inducing the Senate to yield voluntarily to a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote, recourse has been had to the optional but hitherto unused method of proposing amendments. State legislatures have been calling upon Congress to summon a convention for the express purpose of initiating this amendment. In one form or another, Mr. Haynes shows, thirty-one States, more than the two-thirds majority prescribed by the Constitution, have communicated to Congress their formal approval of the proposed change. Along this line, then, the writer suggests the movement has reached a point where it needs but the putting of these requests into a common form and the marshaling of this scattering fire of resolutions into one concerted volley of demand, to constitute a mandate which the Constitution commands Congress to heed. That the House would offer no obstruction every precedent makes

clear—but, asks Mr. Haynes, would the Senate still demur, and thus invite disaster upon itself?

Certainly the concerted effort would be worth putting to the trial. However, it is to the ingenious attempts to effect popular control of Senatorial elections by schemes for controlling the Legislature's choice, rather than by recourse to amendment, that Mr. Haynes gives his principal attention; and his elaborate treatment of this subject and collation of experiments in constitutional law and custom give his article high value and importance.

After discussing all of the devices of the State which have experimented toward the control of legislatures, Mr. Haynes gives his approval to a suggested plan to vote upon Senatorial candidates in direct primaries, and to print upon the official ballot at the general State election the names of all candidates who receive a certain number of votes (say 3,000 or 5,000) in the primaries; and to let the result of the general election constitute a popular instruction to the Legislature to choose from them a Senator by the Australian ballot, each member to vote on the first ballot for three on the list, and on the second for one—or two as the case may be—out of the three highest, as determined by the first ballot. Among the benefits to be expected from such an elective process, he submits, worthy candidates would tend to multiply, and the choice would no longer be a choice of two evils. This scheme has been criticized as "academic," yet it has much to commend it for practical experiment. The constitutionality of limiting the Legislature's range of choice to the candidates set up by the people may be questioned; but, says Mr. Haynes, even if such a limitation were not rigidly enforced the list of nominees with such backing could not fail to have a large measure of influence.

Commenting upon the tendency toward popular control of Senatorial elections, he declares: "While the form of election by the Legislature is retained, its spirit has been radically changed. In no State in the Union today do members of the Legislature proceed to the election of a Senator with that enlightened independence, that freedom of individual discretion in the choice, from which the Fathers anticipated such beneficent results. Everywhere the legislators approach the task under the domination of party, and in every State where one well-disciplined party is in power the result of the election is a certainty even before the Legislature convenes. Not only has party spirit claimed this election for its own, but the party's choice for Senator is often made before the members of the Legislature are elected and is obtruded upon that body by the State Convention. . . . Everywhere the movement for the direct primary is gaining ground." And he concludes by remarking that unless the Senate can speedily give some evidence of responsibility to public opinion, the new century will still be young when the people, tired of treachery on the part of their representatives, will cast aside the established mode of election.

It may be added that the present Senate, if it persists in defying the insistence of the public upon great measures for control of the railroads, revision of the tariff, and curbing of private monopolies, will signify influence the nation toward the radical constitutional change which the times are demanding. The issue between the people and the powers represented in the machine-made and self-perpetuating Senate was never more acute, and a total failure of reform legislation, which is more than a likelihood, judged by present indications, will not improbably precipitate the question of Senatorial election vitally into public discussion and the forum of politics.

With Professor Johnson chloroforming the "de-fectives" and Doctor Osler performing the same painless office upon the incapables, we might do very well provided the exterminating process did not make too great inroads upon our learned professions.

James Hazen Hyde has gone to France for a rest. "I am all first out," he says. His stay abroad should prove a good rest for everybody.

## RECENT COMMENT

Should be Free.

A bill that should pass Congress beyond any possibility of a doubt is the one providing for the removal of tariff duties on works of art. The argument that such removal would endanger the whole sacred edifice is familiar and also idiotic. The tariff is treated by its friends as equal in stability to a house of Jack-rabbits. "Touch one of these," they say, "and the whole structure will fall." Mr. Roosevelt handles the tariff question in his message, but there is little doubt that he would smile upon a bill to remove obstructions to the growth of the arts in America, especially as these obstructions are not even a pecuniary benefit to anybody, unless it be to artists of such low quality that the money they take up another form of manual labor the better for all of us. Every artist station in America resents this tariff barbarism. We have heard of the artist who, in the article beauty from the genius of the past, and our statement of a more demagogic period increased this disadvantage by penalizing and discouraging the import of what our citizens were able and willing to buy for us abroad. The tax on paintings is felt mainly by our public galleries, where private collections nearly always ultimately find their place. In 1894, when art was taken into consideration, the sum \$25,000 was raised, the works imported were valued at \$1,435,000. The next year, when they were valued at \$1,435,000, the sum was \$2,000,000, and over five millions in 1903. Under the tariff of 20 per cent, the amount fell to \$1,178,000. Paintings are admitted free into almost all European countries. Spain charges 10 cents per painting, and Switzerland 6 cents. Canada makes free works by artists of recognized merit. We, who have everything to gain just now in art possessions from the desire of our men of wealth to put some of their money into pictures, possess a statute that acts against us and for the benefit of the countries in which the works of art now are.

Some Statistics on Pleasure.  
 How differently do the peoples of the earth take their pleasure. In a statistical book just issued in Madrid it is estimated that for luxuries the Spaniards spend annually more than \$100,000,000. Of this sum \$25,000,000 are for cigars and cigarettes, \$20,000,000 for lottery tickets, \$15,000,000 for bull fights, \$12,000,000 for horse racing, and \$10,000,000 to settle the wine shop re-bunking. Published statistics concerning the vicious living in Boston show that the natives of that place are more than ever debauching themselves with baked beans. A Boston dispatch says: "Last year they spent on their favorite diet more than the cost of two battleships, or \$2,287,722. According to the wholesale dealers, 6,732 barrels were consumed in that period, and the demand is increasing."

A Little Sermon on How to Reform.  
 The reform of public affairs in Ohio and the Legislature depends on the new Governor and the Legislature. The right way is for each Senator and Representative to be himself personally responsible and to belong to no clique or boss. A responsible body to party is, of course, always to be expected. The plan is to run politics and government without parties is airy and platitudinous. But let every Senator and Representative, of all parties, aim to make a reputation that will be a heritage, and a reward which will serve him when he comes to the forks of the road at the mortality station.

Come East, Young Men.

There are 200 more men than women in Iowa. In spite of Horace Greely and other accused authorities. Come East, young men! Come East!

## ST. LOUIS GIRL ROBED AS AN INDIAN PRINCESS



MISS VERONICA MULVIHILL, Visitation convent girl, who sang "Laughing Water" with great success at Professor Mahler's Christmas celebration. Miss Mulvihill is 12 years old and is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mulvihill of North Grand avenue.

## ANOTHER CANAL OFFICIAL TO RESIGN

Jackson Smith, Who Was Held Responsible for Importation of Laborers Into Martinique, Disapproves Washington Policy.

Washington, Jan. 1.—According to good authority, Jackson Smith, chief of the branch of labor and quarters, Engineering Department, of the Panama Canal, will resign from his position in the course of a few months. Both Commissioner T. F. Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens expressed surprise and regret when they heard the news, and appeared incredulous.

Mr. Smith is now drawing \$5,500 per year from the commission, and it was supposed that his position was enjoyable as well as lucrative. The same authority, which states that he is resigning, adds that he is a man of high character and that he has been in the service of the canal for many years. He is said to have been very successful in his work, and to have been very popular among the laborers.

Regardless of the lack of information of Mr. Shonts or Mr. Stevens upon the resignation, it is believed that Mr. Smith was the person directly held responsible for the importation into the canal zone of a large number of laborers, and that this reason is believed to be the cause of his resignation.

OTHER RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED.  
 It is understood that the Canal Commission is likely to receive other resignations before the assembling of Congress, which will be calculated to break the force of the policy which the Commission is expected to make. The object of this is to regulate the action of subordinates on the canal zone, and to prevent the Commission from being held responsible for the actions of the subordinates.

It is also understood that Mr. Smith, who has had a great deal of experience with contract work in the tropics, and who was said to be more or less inclined to resign, was the person who was held responsible for the importation of laborers into the canal zone, and that this reason is believed to be the cause of his resignation.

LAUGHED AT GOVERNMENT.  
 One of the things which Mr. Smith did when he was in Washington on this occasion was to laugh at the proposition of the Government to afford to government employees who had put in eight hours of work a temporary leave of absence for the purpose of going to the States to visit their families. He is said to have laughed at the proposition, and to have said that it was a waste of money.

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## BINGHAM STARTS "A NEW DEAL"

Takes Office of Police Commissioner of New York, and Addresses All Inspectors and Captains—Gets Resignations.

New York, Jan. 1.—William McAdoo today retired from the office of Police Commissioner, and his successor, General Theodore A. Bingham, formally assumed command of the police force of the great city. General Bingham's first official act was to address the Inspectors and Captains of the force, who had been summoned to meet him.

"We start the New Year with a new day," he said, "and I have been sent for to come here and do a certain piece of work. I am going to do it. I have not put anything ahead of you to start with—no suspicion and we will begin on the level. But by the king gods of war, you have not to deal with me on the level, as I shall deal with you."

"There will be no spring on the men of this force. If you are many more sportsmanlike men, you will appreciate that and treat me the same. Don't go back on the band that I stretch out to you."

Mr. McAdoo greeted General Bingham and cordially told him that police was an admirable body of men and advised him to know them well.

One of the first official acts of the new Police Commissioner was to abolish the "shoe fly" squad and the vice squad. The former was composed of "bachelors" men, detailed to watch the uniformed forces. The vice squad was the creation of the retiring Commissioner, and was detailed to secure evidence against questionable resorts.

OTHER RESIGNATIONS.  
 Commissioner Bingham also accepted the resignation of First Deputy Commissioner McAdoo to take effect immediately, and then issued orders to the Second Deputy Farrell, in charge of the Brooklyn division of the force, had not been filed at the time of his resignation, his resignation forthwith. This leaves the Commissioner free to appoint three new deputy commissioners.

Mr. McAdoo's first act put into effect by Theodore Roosevelt, when he was Police Commissioner, but was abolished by Chief Devery and revived by General Greene.

CARRIE NATION TERRORIZES HOUSTON GROC SHOP KEEPERS.  
 One Saloon, Made Famous by Hatchet Raid, Does Land-Office Business Amid the Wreckage.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
 Houston, Tex., Jan. 1.—Hundreds of dollars were taken from the saloon of the late Carrie Nation last night. The receipts were the largest in the history of the city and it is one of the oldest in the city.

Mr. Nation is pursuing her crusade and has been in the city for some time. She is said to have been very successful in her work, and to have been very popular among the laborers.

At another point Mr. Nation was said to have laughed at the proposition of the Government to afford to government employees who had put in eight hours of work a temporary leave of absence for the purpose of going to the States to visit their families. He is said to have laughed at the proposition, and to have said that it was a waste of money.

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## FINGERPRINTS OF POISON CONSPIRACIES CASE

Discovery of Arsenic in Mrs. Chase's Stomach Enters Into Will Contest.

## STRANGE FACTS RELATED

Woman Forced to Adopt Husband's Son, He Being Her Junior but Nine Years, That He Might Inherit.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
 Salem, Mass., Jan. 1.—Professor W. F. Whitman's discovery of a large quantity of arsenic in the stomach of Mrs. Jennie Phillips Chase, whose mysterious death last week is being investigated by the District Attorney, has added additional interest to the contest of Mrs. Chase's will, which is being contested by her husband's family.

Whitman's report will be made at the resumption of the contest on Wednesday. Evidence in the contested will case has furnished a series of startling surprises. Mrs. Chase's husband, who was a wealthy man, died last week, and his wife, who was a young woman, was found to have arsenic in her stomach.

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